

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N.C., MONDAY, JUNE 21, 1852.

Authorized Agents for the Journal.

JAMES M. REDMOND, Tarboro', Edgecombe county, N.C.

JOSIAH JOHNSON, Clinton, Sampson county.

JOSIAH JOHNSON, Kinston, Currituck county.

JAMES H. MEREDITH, Gravelly Hill, Bladen co.

Dr. SHERWOOD, Strickland's Depot, Duplin county.

B. BARNES, Black Creek, Wayne county.

LEWIS JONES, Flak Hill P. O., Lenoir county.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT.

GEN. FRANKLIN PIERCE,

Of New Hampshire.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

HON. WM. R. KING,

Of Alabama.

FOR GOVERNOR.

HON. DAVID S. REID.

Of Alabama.

The most interesting case tried last week before our County Court, was an action brought by O. G. Parsley, plaintiff, against the Wilmington & Manchester Railroad Company, defendant, to recover damages for an alleged injury to the plaintiff's property, by the running of the track of the Railroad through certain land belonging to him, lying on Eagle Island, opposite town, being those on which the Cape Fear Steam Saw Mill is situated.

The case came up on an appeal taken from the award of commissioners selected for the purpose of ascertaining and assessing the damages. The amount allowed by the commissioners was \$2,500—the amount claimed by the plaintiff \$13,000. The jury was out from about 2 till 6 o'clock on Friday afternoon, when it returned with a verdict for damages to the amount of \$5,500.

The case was ably managed by Wm. A. Wright, Joshua G. Wright, and Robert Strange, Jr., Esqrs., for the plaintiff; and H. L. Holmes, Geo. Davis, and M. London, Esqrs., for the defendant. A provision in the charter of the Company makes this award final.

We somewhat amazed a gentleman last Thursday, by assuring him that we could not, and would not vote for the candidate for the Senate, nominated by the Democratic County Convention. He knew that we always voted the regular Democratic ticket; and, thinking that we must have some enormous charge to bring against Mr. Sanders, asked us what objection we had to him. "None in the world," we replied. "Then why not support him—why is it, that you say you can not, and will not vote for him?" "My dear sir," we replied, "we have generally passed for white, and free-born; can read, write and cipher indifferently well; and modestly accept, pass for a reasonably good citizen; but, then, all this amounts to nothing; we can't vote for Senator: we haven't got fifty acres of land." This will do to represent the position of hundreds of others similarly situated with us. Whether it is exactly fair and equal, is another thing.

Now, it is true that, for a sum almost nominal, we might purchase equal rights—we might go and buy fifty acres of swamp land that we have never seen, nor never expect to see; and then we, personally, could vote for the Commons, while for the Senate, we would act in a more representative capacity, having fifty swamp acres for constituents. But we choose to look for emancipation upon a higher principle; to neither buy equality nor receive it as a gift; but as one of the prescribed class, to urge it as a right on behalf of ourselves, and all others in like manner offending. If but a fair and reasonable effort be made in favor of the father of Equal Suffrage for Governor, and a similar effort in favor of Equal Suffrage men for the Legislature, the next General Assembly will pass the amendment doing away with this restriction, and the action of the Legislature will be promptly ratified by the people.

A United Party.

An exchange list comprising most of the leading Democratic, and many of the leading Whig papers of the Union, enables us, in some measure, to take a survey of the country; and, making all due allowances, to arrive at a pretty accurate conclusion in regard to the state of public opinion upon any prominent event or question. At any rate, we can tell how such event or question is viewed by either party; whether there exists a harmonious or inharmonious state of feeling or sentiment in regard to it. Since the adjournment of the Baltimore Convention we have read Democratic papers from Boston to New Orleans, and have not met a single one that does not cheerfully hoist the flag of Pierce and King, and not one at the South that does not hoist it with enthusiasm. In Georgia, Mississippi and South Carolina, that portion of the party which, during the late period of excitement, received from their opponents the sobriquet of "fire-eaters," are even more zealous than the other wing; while at the North, the free-soil element has been essentially rubbed down to a grease spot, upon which grease spot a few such men as John P. Hale have taken their stand in lack of any useful employment. Those Democrats who have hitherto been misled by the free-soil intrigues and fanaticism, have seen the error of their ways—have caught the national spirit of the Baltimore Convention, and have, honestly and in good faith, come back to the great Democratic party; and others, who, from motives of interest or disappointed ambition, organized a free-soil opposition to General Cass in 1848, have been so essentially snuffed out, have felt so perfectly the facility of resistance, and the necessity of becoming passengers in the Democratic wagon, if they would not be crushed under its wheels—that they, too, will labor earnestly for the success of the truly national nominations of Pierce and King. It is also a fortunate circumstance that neither of our candidates have any old feuds to reconcile; so that stray sheep, in returning, will have only to make their submission to a great party, and not have to succumb to a personal enemy. These are elements of strength which cannot be denied; and our opponents feel, when they speak candidly to their own hearts, that the Democratic party, when so perfectly united as it is at the present time, has invariably swept the Union by a large majority.

Ratification Meeting in Charleston.

A large and enthusiastic meeting was held at the Hibernian Hall, in Charleston, on the evening of the 16th inst. Hon. W. D. Porter presided, assisted by 31 Vice Presidents and five Secretaries. Resolutions approving of the Democratic nominees for President and Vice President, in the strongest sort of terms, were unanimously passed. The meeting was addressed by Mr. Macbeth, Col. Meminger and Mr. Magrath, in support of the nominees. The best feeling prevailed on the occasion. South Carolina will cast her vote for Pierce and King. That may be put down as a settled fact, and we will take all them Oysters we have bet next December.

Dr. Tooclose presented us with a couple of very fine early York Cabbages last Saturday, raised upon his place near town. They are as firmly headed as they can well be. The Doctor will please accept our thanks.

"I do declare, Sal, you do look pretty good to eat."

"Wall, Sal, ain't I eating as fast as I can, replied Sal, with her mouth full."

The steamer Europa arrived at New York on the 15th inst with dates from Liverpool to the 5th. The Cotton market was steady at unchanged rates. The sales of the week reached 63,000 bales, 23,000 of which were taken on speculation. Breadstuffs unchanged—American Wheat had declined to 15 per 100 lbs. The Money market was easy. Provisions were active at the late advance. The market for Pork was bare with an upward tendency. Fair Rosin was in demand, Common had declined to 6d per cent. Nothing doing in Turpentine.

The political news is unimportant. £10 reward had been offered for the apprehension of Meagher. [Rather small amount to rescue a patriot from American soil.]

WHIRL WIND.—On last Thursday night a severe whirl wind was experienced on Masonboro' Sound, about 8 miles from town. Considerable damage was done to the growing crops, the fences and the forest.

MAJ. ANDREWS.—We are extremely happy to find the late California mails disperse the clouds of doubt and apprehension which have for the last month hung over the fate of this gallant young officer and his command.

We have been allowed a perusal of the *private letters* from Maj. Andrews, and are gratified to learn he has only been exposed to the privations and dangers incident to his profession, and which the promptness and courage of the American soldier readily overcomes and forgets; but we regret to add the Major expresses the opinion that the exigencies of the service will keep him in an honorable banishment from the civilized world for at least the next 12 months. In the mean time he has been able to let his friends hear of his account of that *Terra incognita* about the head of California Gulf and the mouth of the Colorado. We believe Maj. A. is the first scientific gentleman who has explored that region, and successfully navigated those waters, and his remarks will be of great interest to the world—*Golds Rep. & Pat.*

Supreme Court.

This Tribunal convened in this City, on Monday. All the Judges were in attendance. The following gentlemen have been admitted to practice in the several County Courts of the State, viz:

T. J. Norcom, Washington, N. C.
William A. Moore, Edenton, N. C.
Bartholomew Fuller, Fayetteville, N. C.
C. B. Sanders, Johnston county, N. C.
John S. Long, Washington, N. C.
Ben. A. Kittrell, Onslow, N. C.
W. L. Treadwell, Lenoir, N. C.
A. G. Gaither, Morgan, N. C.
J. F. Graves, Mt. Airy, Surry county, N. C.
Richard T. Brownrigg, Columbus, Miss.
Nell McKay, Cumberland county, N. C.
Stitrevans Atmore, Newbern, N. C.

DECISION AGAINST THE ART UNION.—NEW YORK, June 11.—A suit has been pending against this association for some time, charging that it had oversteered the specifications of its charter, by encouraging a system of lottery, contrary to the laws of the State. The case was decided by the Superior Court, pronouncing the actions of the association known as the "Art Union" illegal and unconstitutional.

Our University.

At the late Commencement at the University the graduating class consisted of 39 members, viz: Edward Alston, Jr., Warren; William D. Barnes, Jackson, Fla.; Robert L. Beall, Davidson; James F. Bell, Statesville; George A. Brett, Hertford; Chas. S. Bryan, Raleigh; Thomas B. Burton, Halifax; William M. Carrigan, Alamance; John M. Dennis, Sumpter Dist. S. C.; John L. Dumes, Nashville, Tenn.; Wm. W. Drake, Raleigh; J. M. E. Allen, Frost, Mocksville; Thomas H. Gilliam, Gatesville; John B. Greeter, Greensboro; George H. Haigh, Fayetteville; Frederick J. Hill, Wilmington; John F. Hutchins, Raleigh; John R. Hutchins, Chapel Hill; Nicholas Y. Kelly, Mocksville; Wm. W. Lane, Wilmington; Joseph Warner Lewis, Brunswick, Va.; Richard W. Lewis, Chapel Hill; John H. McDade, Chapel Hill; James A. McNeill, Robeson; Jos. Allen Manning, Norfolk; Nathan Newby, Perquimans; Stephen C. Roberts, Newbern; Christopher C. Sherard, Livingston, Ala.; Leonidas F. Siler, Macon; James B. Slade, Martin; James J. Slade, Columbus; Georgia; Alexander R. Smith, Cumberland; James C. Smith, Cumberland; William H. Smith, Scotland; Wm. B. Smith, Thompson, Richmond; John B. Waddell, McNeill, Robeson; Wm. Walker; Wilmington; Thos. L. Williamson, Yanceyville; Jas. W. Wilson, Alamance.

The degree of A. B. was conferred on these young gentlemen on regular course, and the same degree *honoris causa* on Weldon E. Hall, of Warren, and George W. Neal, of Arts in regular course. The degree of Master of Arts in regular course upon J. D. Battle, M. D., of Fayetteville; Kemp P. Battle, Chapel Hill; Belford W. Cave, Micoaski, Fla.; Thomas E. Hall, M. D., Wadesboro; Thos. G. Haughton, Charleston, S. C.; Peter E. Hines, M. D., Raleigh; Pascal Hooker, M. D., Hookerton, N. C.; Sam'l F. Irell, M. D., Raleigh; Washington C. Kerr, Prof. Lang, Marshall Coll. Texas; Hon. Calvin Jones, Chancellor, W. District of Tenn.; Wm. H. Jones, Att. at Law, Raleigh; John C. McLean, Instructor, Robeson Co.; Daniel T. McNeil, Raleigh; David T. Taylor, M. D., Washington, N. C.; Robert Wilson, Att. at Law, Alamance.

The honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity on the Rev. Messrs. A. Curtis of South Carolina, and the Rev. Doctor Lacy, of Raleigh; and the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws upon John Fountain Maury, of the National Observatory.

THE MISSISSIPPI AND ITS TRIBUTARIES.—The following is a statement of the length of the Mississippi river and its tributaries:

Rivers.	Miles.
Mississippi and tributaries, not including those given below—aggregate length.	14,283
Arkansas.	1,125
White.	5,540
Ohio.	10,770
Missouri.	12,170
Illinois.	1,200
Wisconsin.	67
Mississippi, with all its inlets.	50,545
Outlets or bays (in all).	455
Total length of "The Great River," with all its parts 51,000	

High Compliment.

The New York Tribune, a leading Whig and Scott organ, pays the following high compliment to the sterling political integrity of Gen. Pierce. Gen. Pierce's views upon the subject of slavery may be a serious objection to him with the Northern free-soilers; but they will commend him to the enthusiastic support of the South.

"The Evening Post" well knows that the Union does not contain a bitterer or more proscriptive Pro-Slavery Hunker than Franklin Pierce. For years he has been foremost in stifling every aspiration for Freedom among the 'Democracy' of New Hampshire. He insisted that John P. Hale should be ostracized and crushed because he refused to vote for the Annexation of Texas without a stipulation that some part of its immense unsettled territory should be secured for Free Soil. The Post has more recently seen this same Frank Pierce deprive John Atwood of his nomination for Governor and drive him out of the party for nothing else than expressing his repugnance to the Fugitive Slave Law. —All New England, slavery and slave catching have had no more unscrupulous thief-and-thief servant than the same Frank Pierce."

"A good wife," says a western editor "is one who puts her husband at the side of the bed next to the wall, and keeps him warm in the winter, splits the wood, makes the fire in the morning, washes her husband's face, and draws on his boots for him, never scolds, never suffers a rent to remain in her husband's small clothes, keeps her shoes up at the heel, and her stockings drawn, never wonders what her husband is seeing in the young woman who lives across the way, never slams the door when her husband is speaking, and always reproves her children when they eat their father's supper."

Thomas Francis Meagher—All Public Receptions Declined.—Mr. Meagher's Address.

On Thursday afternoon, in New York, Thomas F. Meagher, Esq., the Irish exile, accompanied by Richard O'Gorman, Esq., Robert Emmet, J. B. D. Jones, Bart, O'Connell and others, was waited upon at the Astor House by a committee of the Common Council of that city—when Alderman Oakley presented him with a certified copy of the resolutions adopted by both boards of the Common Council, and earnestly requested his acceptance of a public reception into the city of New York.

Mr. Meagher, in reply to this proffered honor, delivered the following eloquent address:

Gentlemen: Had the effort in which I lost my freedom been successful, the honors now tendered would not surprise me. But it was otherwise. Far from realizing, it obscured the hopes which accompanied and inspired it—ending suddenly in discouragement and defeat. This the wide world knows. This you yourselves must inwardly admit, though the goodness of your nature will sell your lips to the admission, being fearful of the disparagement it would imply. The gratitude of a people is most bounteous. It is quick to appreciate, to encourage, to reward. Never slow or stinted in the measure it pours out; its faults are to be too precipitate and profuse. Estimating merit and reward in proportion to the success of the enterprise, it is ready to bestow the honors of the fortune which attends them, and for whatsoever sacrifices they have entailed, awards a great equivalent. In this, the gratitude of a people differs from the gratitude of kings. With the latter, success is an essential condition of excellence. Pensions, knightly decorations, orders of nobility: these are given by kings in exchange only for the trophies which denote the conquests which they have won. The gratitude of a people differs from the gratitude of kings. With the latter, success is an essential condition of excellence. Pensions, knightly decorations, orders of nobility: these are given by kings in exchange only for the trophies which denote the conquests which they have won.

What I have said. They do not barter and economize their gifts. Whatever the result, be the motive upright, be the deed honorable, and their favors are forthcoming. Moreover, it sometimes happens that where disaster has most grievously befallen, there their sympathies are most evoked, and their aid is most ready. I have said that the gratitude of a people differs from the gratitude of kings. With the latter, success is an essential condition of excellence. Pensions, knightly decorations, orders of nobility: these are given by kings in exchange only for the trophies which denote the conquests which they have won.

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Views of Franklin Pierce on the Abolition Question.

We publish an extract from the speech of Franklin Pierce delivered in the Senate in 1838, upon the following resolution introduced by Mr. Calhoun: "Resolved, That the intermeddling of any State or States, or their citizens, to abolish slavery in this district, or any of the Territories, on the ground, or under the pretext, that it is immoral or sinful, for the passage of any act or measure of Congress with that view, would be a gross and dangerous attack on the institutions of all the slaveholding States."

Mr. Pierce of New Hampshire rose, and said: "The Senate has come at length to the ground on which this contest was to be determined. The District of Columbia was now emphatically the battle-field of the Abolitionists, and the resolution immediately under consideration, with perhaps, some modification in phraseology, would present the true issue here and to the country—an issue which would raise, not a mere question of expediency, but one of much higher character, in which the public faith is directly involved."

That his position, said Pierce, may be distinctly understood, some explanation is perhaps due to the State which I have the honor, in part, to represent, especially as there is a manifest disposition, in certain quarters, to pervert our votes and misrepresent our motives.

I have given to the resolutions all the consideration which I am capable of bestowing, and have listened to the debate which they have elicited with interest and profound attention.

If the grave objections suggested on the other side were sustained by an examination of the resolutions themselves or a course of sound argumentation, they would ensure my opposition. What are they? The first that reached my ear was, that they contain latent nullification. I have waited to hear the resolution, sentence or phrase pointed out in which this heresy is supposed to be concealed, and I have waited in vain. Having then, assertion on one side, and what appears to me to be the plain reading of the resolutions on the other, I have not hesitated to declare of the mover on the other, I must be excused if I do not take the alarm.

We have next eloquent disquisitions upon the liberty of speech and the freedom of the press. To every sentiment uttered upon these subjects I yield my cordial assent; but why introduced on this particular occasion, I have been at a loss to determine. I do not say that I am not in favor of liberty of speech, or assent to the freedom of the press. I take it not: is there anything in the resolution to sanction the invasion of either? Not a syllable. That these are privileges most dear to every American is freely admitted by all. Why such a variety of changes have been rung upon them by this debate others may determine. It is not my province to judge of motives, and I would not care to venture upon such a task.

But it is further urged against the resolutions, (said Mr. Pierce,) that they are mere abstractions. Sir, it is quite immaterial what name you apply to them; sufficient is it that they meet the case, and that they are the result of the deliberations of a free and honorable body. I take it not: is there anything in the resolution to sanction the invasion of either? Not a syllable. That these are privileges most dear to every American is freely admitted by all. Why such a variety of changes have been rung upon them by this debate others may determine. It is not my province to judge of motives, and I would not care to venture upon such a task.

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Two Kinds of Riches.

A little boy sat by his mother. He looked long at the fire, and was silent. Then, as the deep thought began to pass away, his eye grew bright, and he spoke: "Mother, I wish to be rich."

"Why do you wish to be rich, my son?" "Because every one praises the rich. Every one inquires after the rich. The stranger at my table yesterday asked who was the richest man in the village. At school there is a boy who does not love to learn. He takes no pains to say well his lessons. Sometimes he speaks evil words. But the children blame him not, for they say he is a wealthy boy."

The mother said that her child was in danger of believing wealth might take the place of goodness, or be an excuse for indolence, or cause them to be held in honor who led unworthy lives. So she asked him: "What is it to be rich?"

"I do not know," he answered. "You tell me how I may become rich, that all may ask after me and praise me."

"To become rich," replied the mother, "is to get money. For this you must wait until you are a man."

Then the boy looked sorrowful, and said: "Is there no some other way of being rich, that I may begin now?"

"Yes, my boy," she answered. "The gain of money is not the only, nor the true wealth. Fires may burn it, the floods drown it, the winds sweep it away, moth and rust waste it, and the robber make it his prey. Men are wearied with the toil of getting it, but they leave it behind at last. They die, and carry nothing away. The soul of the richest prince goeth forth like that of the way-side beggar without a garment. There is another kind of riches which is not kept in the purse, but in the heart. Those who possess them are not always praised by men, but they have the praise of God."

"May I begin to gather this kind of riches now," said the boy, "or must I wait till I grow up, and am a man?"

The mother laid her hand upon his little head, and said: "Thy day, if you will hear His voice: for He has promised that those who seek early shall find it."

"Teach me how I may become rich before God," said the child.

Then she looked tenderly on him, and said: "Kneel down every night and morning, and ask that you may love the dear Saviour, and trust in Him. Obey His word, and strive all the days of your life to be good, and to do good to all. So though you may be poor in this world, you shall be rich in faith, and heir of the kingdom of heaven."

High Compliment.—The N. Y. Tribune, a leading Whig and Scott organ, pays the following high compliment to the sterling political integrity of Gen. Franklin Pierce. Gen. Pierce's views upon the subject of slavery may be a serious objection to him with the Northern free-soilers, but they will commend him to the enthusiastic support of the South.

"The Evening Post" well knows that the Union does not contain a bitterer or more proscriptive Pro-Slavery Hunker than Franklin Pierce. For years